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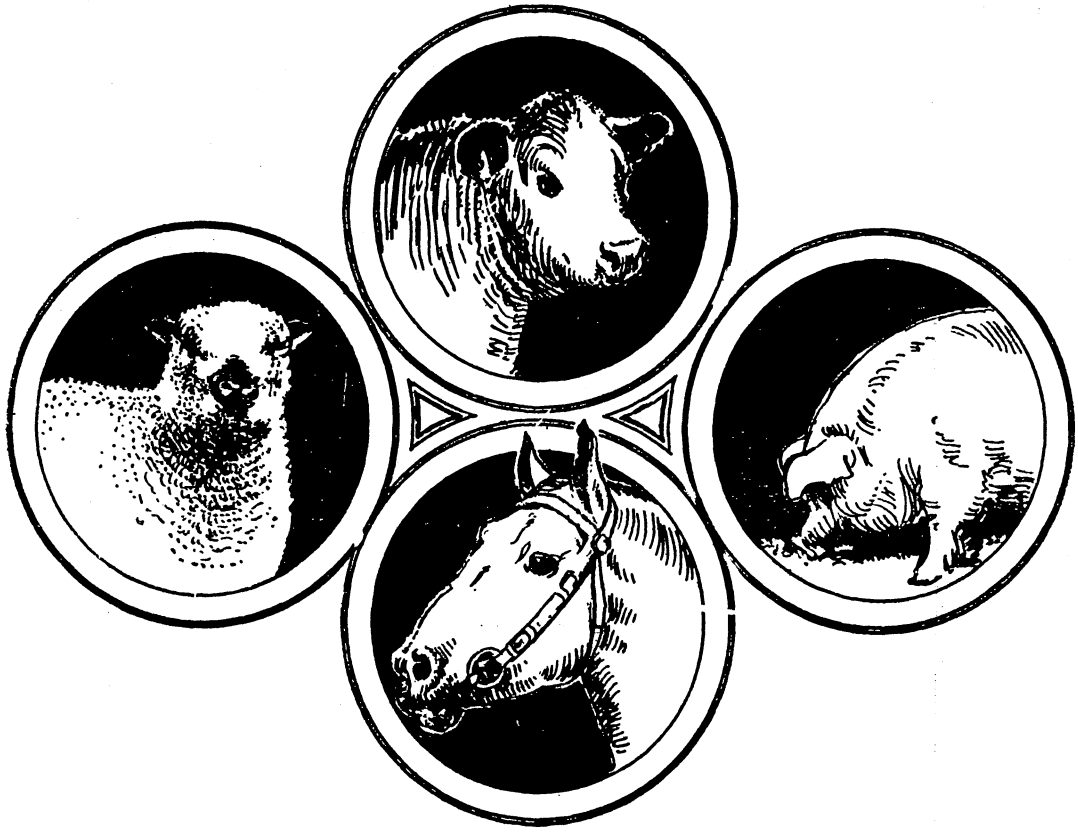
# The EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON,
D.C.

Serial No. 21 March, 1931.

"Who helps the farmer plow his fields,
Who helps him sow his seeds?
Who helps him mow the fragrant hay,
And bind the yellow sheaves?
        His horse, it is,
        The Farmer's horse
Whose help he always needs.

"Who rounds the cattle home from the plains,
Or down the mesa's slope,
With lariat looped on the pommel in front
Who swings with an easy lope?
        His horse, it is,
        The Cowboy's horse,
The horse of the whizzing rope.

"Whose eyes are mild, whose muzzle is soft,
Who whinnies when they come near?
Who carries the lot of them on his back
So they neither get hurt nor fear?
        Their horse, it is,
        The Children's horse
Old Dan, their pony dear.

"Wherever you go over all the world,
Whatever the road you wend,
Whom do you find by the side of man,
On whom do we all depend?
        The horse, it is,
        The sturdy horse,
Our chiefest animal friend."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

# THE EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

Issued quarterly by the Bureau of Animal Industry and
the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, Cooperating.
C. D. Lowe, Senior Extension Animal Husbandman.

Serial Number 21 -- -- March, 1931

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# ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION IN MISSOURI

By J. W. Burch,
Leader, Animal Husbandry Project

- - -

Conditions are so different in the various States that it is doubtful if any State could take the plan used in another and carry it through to a successful conclusion without altering it very materially.

The county agents form the backbone of Missouri's animal husbandry extension work. Some of these agents know just as much about animal husbandry as any of the specialists, and we use their counties as a proving ground. If a project can not be put across in their hands we take it for granted that it is impractical and discard it rather than inflict it on the entire group. Some agents are rather individualistic. It is difficult to line them up on a state-wide project. An attempt is made to get them to use the same plan that other agents are using by letting them feel that the plan is largely theirs.

Some agents are inexperienced and lack training in animal husbandry. They seem shy of making contacts with livestock men out in the county. It takes several years of careful work on the part of the specialist before such agents can do very much in animal husbandry work. Though the great majority of agents are not animal-husbandry specialists, they are, however, men with judgment who want help on the animal-husbandry project, and if the plan is well worked out and practical and directions for putting it into action are understandable, they will get the job done. They want the demonstration outline to be simple and workable, and need a year-round plan of publicity on the various subprojects setting forth clearly just what publicity should be run in newspapers and circular letters the various months of the year. The specialist should provide this publicity in such form that the county agent can readily add a little local color to it and send it along.

Result demonstrations form the foundation of our work. It is sometimes difficult to complete clear-cut demonstrations, but once the agent has the information derived from these demonstrations he is in a position to start to accomplish something in his

country. Until such time he is building on a shaky foundation. Meetings should be held at these demonstrations, and the results secured should be sent, in circular letters, to farmers interested, and published in the newspapers. Even after such demonstrations have served their primary purpose they should be continued on a smaller scale in order to keep the agent informed as to just what it is costing under current conditions to produce hogs, cattle, and sheep.

As an example of the cumulative value of demonstration work the following table shows the results with early spring pigs fed on pasture in this State during the last six years:

Results of Demonstration Work with Early Spring Pigs Fed on Pasture

| Year | No. demonstrations | No. hogs | Bu. corn per 100 lbs. gain | Lbs. tankage per 100 lbs. gain |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 32 | 2,166 | 6.09 | 17.9 |
| 1926 | 50 | 2,909 | 6.08 | 20.7 |
| 1927 | 37 | 2,685 | 6.15 | 18.8 |
| 1928 | 42 | 3,006 | 6.10 | 20.3 |
| 1929 | 47 | 3,032 | 5.93 | 21.5 |
| 1930 | 67 | 5,087 | 5.95 | 23.6 |

This table shows very clearly that under Missouri conditions you can produce 100 pounds of pork where the job is done right with approximately 6 bushels of corn, and 20 pounds of tankage. In some cases some wheat and shorts and linseed and cottonseed meal were used. These feeds have been reported, however, in their replacement value as corn or tankage.

Production contests are helpful in getting demonstrations carried through to completion with adequate records. Such contests are of very doubtful value unless they serve such a purpose. Our Hog Production Contest has furnished 80 good demonstrations on sanitation and feeding of hogs during the past year. Our Beef Production Contest has furnished 48 demonstrations on the feeding of calves on the cow. The Multiple Hitch Contest caused eight counties to put a minimum of 15 multiple hitches into operation during the year. For that reason we believe the contests have been worth the trouble they occasioned.

We have three animal-husbandry extension specialists and not separate hog, sheep, and cattle specialists. Under Missouri conditions we believe that this plan saves money and time, as a specialist can

check up on all of the animal-husbandry work in a county on one trip. It allows for hard driving on one project when that particular piece of work is timely. For example, during the last two weeks of March and the first week in April of 1931, we plan to hold county-wide beef-cattle meetings in 50 counties. We can cover the State with publicity on the value of purebred bulls and the economy of feeding grain to calves while they are sucking the cows, in such a way that cattlemen generally will come to the conclusion that perhaps they ought to get on the band wagon. The breeding season starts around May 1, so we talk purebred bulls at the time when men should be purchasing them. Early calves that should be put on grain will be started on feed during April and May, so we are discussing this when it is timely. We plan a series of five purebred-bull sales with 125 registered bulls ready for service the latter part of April and are able to call attention to these sales through our meetings.

Practically all of our work is started off with county-wide meetings. As stated above an attempt is made to schedule certain meetings when they are timely. In late October and November county-wide hog meetings are held. This is right at the breeding season when we can discuss with hog men the outlook for the year ahead and have an influence on the number of sows they will breed. We are able to get these men to consider their year's hog production activities, and we discuss rather thoroughly with them their plan of management, the importance of sanitation and proper feeding. In December and January we hold our county-wide sheep meetings. And so on through the year.

A brief picture of how each project is handled might be interesting. The sheep work in a county is started with a county-wide meeting of a sheep delegate from each school district. This meeting is held at the beginning of the year, usually in January. The year's work for that county is planned at that meeting. During February and March the agent holds method-demonstration meetings on docking and castrating and grain feeding. This work is followed in May and June with the lamb grading. During July and August meetings are held on stomach-worm control and purebred rams. During this same period the ram sales are held. Agents attempt to get all prospective buyers to attend these sales whether they are held in their own counties or in neighboring counties. The result demonstrations are started in September. Records are kept of the feed given the ewes and the lambs, and this cost is balanced against the income from wool and fat lambs.

The following table summarizes the sheep demonstration work done in the various counties and shows the progress that has been made by the county agents and the school-district delegates during the last five years:

Results of Demonstration Work with Sheep

| Year | No. farms adopting sheep mgn. practices | No. purebred rams sold at auction | Total no. purebred rams placed | No. sheep treated for stomach worms | No. lambs docked and castrated | No. lambs creep-fed grain | No. lambs sold on graded basis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | 349 | 36 | 158 | 15,434 | 8,107 | 4,475 | 460 |
| 1927 | 490 | 180 | 304 | 28,500 | 21,380 | 8,310 | 1,454 |
| 1928 | 2,290 | 225 | 527 | 68,255 | 59,880 | 17,910 | 7,880 |
| 1929 | 4,093 | 335 | 673 | 70,237 | 132,779 | 42,647 | 12,155 |
| 1930 | 5,901 | 284 | 732 | 159,023 | 278,311 | 91,734 | 24,649 |

The hog work is started, as stated above, by a county-wide meeting which is held in November. This is followed with publicity and demonstrations on making movable houses in January, as well as with publicity on the steps in the sanitation plan. During February the agents attempt to get entries in the Hog Production Contest. An attempt is made to get five entries that will serve as real demonstrations on sanitation and feeding in each county. Demonstrations are also established with fall pigs. Meetings are held on these result demonstrations before the hogs are marketed.

Beef-cattle work is of two kinds. In some of the heavy corn-producing counties demonstrations are established on cattle feeding. The demonstrations show the economy of feeding young cattle and the value of silage in the wintering ration in place of the protein supplement, and give a cost-of-production record that we consider worth while. In Clay County there are now 10 such demonstrations in progress that were started December 1. These 10 demonstrations include approximately 1,500 head of cattle, some of which will be ready for market in July, others in September and October. This will probably call for two tours of one day each just before the cattle are marketed.

The other part of the beef-cattle work, and the one receiving major attention, is the beef-herd work. It entails county-wide meetings in late March and early April followed by district sales of registered Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn bulls ready for service. The Beef Production Contest sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce has given real emphasis to the grain feeding of young calves. These February and March calves are ready for market in November and December, at which time they weigh from 600 to 700 pounds. This method of beef production is profitable and lends itself well to beef-cattle demonstration work. The result meetings are held before the calves are marketed. Other demonstrations are established on later calves that are put on grain and fed during the winter for the spring market.

Our horse work is relatively small compared with that done in some other States. We are establishing some colt clubs for 4-H boys and girls, calling for the use of two-year-old colts to be broken, fed, and handled during the summer months by the club members and shown in the fall at the local fair. Multiple hitch demonstrations are given in the early spring with additional publicity during the wheat-plowing season in the summer. The result demonstrations on the cost of keeping horses on the farm have given some very valuable figures.

The following table shows the growth of demonstration work and practices adopted with hogs and beef cattle during the last six years:

Results of Demonstration Work with Hogs and Beef Cattle

| Year | Hog Sanitation | | Hog Feeding | | Cattle Feeding | | Beef Herds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dems. | Farmers adopting practices | Dems. | Farmers adopting practices | Dems. | Farmers adopting practices | Dems. | Farmers adopting practices |
| 1925 | 57 | 276 | 75 | 362 | 23 | 72 | 8 | 63 |
| 1926 | 38 | 414 | 66 | 653 | 49 | 152 | 31 | 106 |
| 1927 | 49 | 520 | 67 | 372 | 22 | 125 | 34 | 245 |
| 1928 | 51 | 956 | 77 | 1,098 | 40 | 360 | 46 | 295 |
| 1929 | 45 | 2553 | 79 | 6,322 | 30 | 575 | 36 | 815 |
| 1930 | 79 | 3667 | 111 | 3,855 | 35 | 1428 | 66 | 2,254 |

The drought in 1930 cut down on the practices adopted in hog feeding rather severely. The majority of producers simply carried their hogs through the summer as best they could and waited for the fall months before they started feeding. Men carrying on demonstrations, however, secured remarkable results, got their hogs to market before prices dropped, and made good money even though they paid pretty well for the corn they used.

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## A FARM POLICY

First, produce that quality of product which can retain its position against the same commodity produced elsewhere, or against the substitution of some other product; second, endeavor to produce the quantity for which there is a potential buying demand at remunerative prices; third, so improve the marketing process to the end that the producer may obtain for his product what it is reasonably worth.

— Alexander Legge

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## WHAT'S NEW IN THE STATES

### Georgia

In a survey of cattle feeding in this State, as of February, 1931, it was disclosed that approximately 6,300 head of cattle were on feed at that time. These cattle were owned by 97 owners located at 40 different points, most of which are in the southern half of the State. Reports indicated that these cattle would be ready for market during February, March, and April.

-- W. F. Ward.

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### Indiana

Claude Harper is now leader of all animal-husbandry extension projects, in addition to his specific responsibilities for the sheep-husbandry work.

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### Iowa

Joe M. Vial joined the animal-husbandry extension staff January 1, on a temporary appointment to assist in the heavy schedule of feeding-school work. Mr. Vial was formerly a member of the extension staff at Pennsylvania State College.

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### Mississippi

The Better Sires Campaign sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Extension Department during 1930 among Mississippi county agents resulted in placing 300 purebred beef bulls, 103 purebred boars, and 13 purebred mutton rams. The project was conducted in the form of a contest among county agents and was based on the number of purebred sires of the meat-producing breeds which the county agent was able to place among his farmers during the year. The contest was won by County Agent J. W. Harrison of Franklin County, Miss. From reports sent to the office of the Extension Animal Husbandman, Mr. Harrison's record was 45 purebred beef bulls and 17 purebred boars. His closest competitor was Mr. W. R. Lominick, County Agent of Warren County, with a record of 29 beef bulls, 5 boars, and 2 rams. R. S. Mitchell of Marshall County had a good record with 17 bulls and 6 boars. Other counties making good records were Wilkinson, Yazoo, Hinds, Pike, Claiborne, and Copiah.

The Long-Wootten Commission Co., National Stock Yards, Ill. and the W. H. Hodges Livestock Commission Co., New Orleans, La., donated sufficient funds to pay for a trip to the International Livestock Show for the county agent scoring highest in the contest.

The contest is being continued for 1931, and the same commission firms are sponsoring the movement with similar donations.

-- Paul F. Newell.

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Texas

A special survey made through the county agricultural agents in 88 counties, as of December 25, showed that a total of 70,088 head of calves, two-year-old steers, and cows were on feed by 507 feeders. This compares with 40,808 head on feed last winter by 211 feeders in 51 counties.

The agricultural department of the Dallas News reports that an independent state-wide survey disclosed a total of 321,378 head of cattle in the feed lots of the State on January 25.

-- A. L. Smith.

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Utah

E. J. Maynard, formerly of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, has been made head of the animal husbandry work at the Utah State Agricultural College, succeeding Kenneth C. Ikeler, resigned. It is understood that Mr. Maynard's duties will include administrative, research, resident teaching, and extension.

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Washington

In the wheat-growing area of eastern Washington the marketing specialist and myself held several meetings on crop-acreage readjustment. The marketing specialist presented the wheat situation, showing by numerous charts how acreage has been increasing in recent years in many counties. The outlook information on livestock was also presented, after which questionnaires were handed out to the audience asking the farmers how low in price wheat would have to go before they would make some adjustment, and what adjustment they would plan to make.

In the afternoon a talk was given on the cost of livestock production in this section and the average return for various crops marketed through livestock during the past three years, using average market prices for the livestock. Figures were also presented to show the relative price received for grain marketed direct and through livestock, on the present market.

Each day there were more farmers present for the afternoon meeting than were present at the morning meeting. Our average attendance was about 100 which was considered good because the rural population of the area visited was not large.

-- Hector McDonald.

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## VIRGIN ISLAND RADIOGRAMS

Said the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the Chief of Naval Operations -

10:45 A.M., 14 Nov. 1930

0014 YOUR 1305 0930 WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE FOR STCROIX ONE MILKING SHORTHORN BULL OLD ENOUGH FOR SERVICE AT EXPERIMENT STATION COMMA ONE ZEBU BULL WEANED CALF FOR LOAN TO CATTLE BREEDERS COMMA TWO SAANEN BUCKS COMMA TWO SAANEN DOES COMMA ONE TOGGENBURG BUCK COMMA AND ONE NUBIAN BUCK PERIOD FOR ST THOMAS AND ST JOHN ONE HOLSTEIN BULL MILKING STRAIN PERIOD HOGS NOT WANTED 1100

Replied the Chief of Naval Operations to the Governor of the Virgin Islands -

14 NOV 1930

1314 YOUR 0014-1100 NAVY DEPARTMENT IS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN FINDING A MILKING BULL PERIOD NUMEROUS FARMERS WHO HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED INSIST THAT THERE IS NONE SUCH PERIOD THERE IS IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY MARYLAND A BULL WITH A TENOR BELLOW BUT IT DOES NOT GIVE MILK COMMA IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY A MILCH COW OF VERY COMBATIVE DISPOSITION PERIOD WOULD EITHER OF THESE DO QUESTION 1230

Protests Governor Evans -

10:55 A.M., 15 Nov. 1930

0015 YOUR 1314 1230 MY 0014 1100 WE KNOW THAT BULLS DO NOT GIVE MILK BUT WHAT WE ASKED FOR WAS TWO BULLS OF THE MILK BREED THAT IS BULLS BRED FROM COWS GIVING LARGE QUANTITIES OF MILK AS ARE OFTEN MENTIONED IN AGRICULTURE AND STOCK LITERATURE AND WHICH MAY EASILY BE EXPLAINED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1045

-- Time Magazine

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## RANCHING STUDIES AND EXTENSION WORK

By J. R. Neale,
Wyoming Extension Animal Husbandman

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Since about 1922, following the disastrous price breaks of the two preceding years, numerous ranch organization studies have been conducted by agencies set up by the U. S. Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Animal Industry, by various agricultural colleges, and by all these agencies cooperating. The object has been, first, to discover those factors that have most influence in determining the profit or loss of ranch operations; and, second, having discovered them, to offer suggestions for reorganizing the ranching enterprise to the end that profits may be increased and the livestock industry in the range country further stabilized.

These studies have now been carried on for a sufficient period of time that at least some of the more important factors involved have been isolated. Both research men and extension agencies are seeking the best methods of carrying the information to ranchmen.

At the outset, let us list a few of the most important factors that influence profits. First, we find that the percentage of the total capital invested in livestock is one of the most important, if not the most important, single factor. It is obvious that as high a percentage as possible of the total invested capital should be in livestock, since all profits must be derived from the sale of livestock. This helps to explain why the big range-sheep outfits that frequently have as much as 90 per cent of their total invested capital in sheep are usually more profitable than cow outfits, which as frequently have not more than 50 to 60 of their total capital invested in livestock.

Changing times, however, are making it necessary for the average outfit to own a larger percentage of the grazing land needed. This means that less of the capital is invested in stock and if the ranch income is to be maintained to-day on a par with that of 15 years ago, the annual return per livestock unit must be increased. With this in mind, we find that a second important factor involved in profits is the percentage calf or lamb crop. It is essential that we build this up if we are to increase the annual return per livestock unit.

A third factor is the labor per livestock unit; that is, the number of cows or sheep handled per man. These, followed by the winter-feeding requirements, loss of young stock, and loss of breeding stock, constitute the most important factors.

While these studies have given us these yardsticks with which we may measure an outfit, they have also demonstrated very clearly that, generally speaking, no two ranch outfits are alike and those management practices which make one outfit profitable may be out of place in another outfit. These studies have shown that many of the blanket recommendations as to management practices laid down by research workers and by extension agencies have been as limiting to profits on one outfit as they have been conducive to increased profits on another outfit. We believe that there are relatively few general suggestions that are applicable in reorganizing all range outfits, but that it is much safer to make suggestions only after a careful study of individual outfits. Constructive suggestions for reorganization are accepted most readily by ranchers with whom research agencies have worked to secure their figures.

In Wyoming we have come to believe that the county agricultural agents are probably better equipped than any other agency to assist ranchmen in reorganization. We have found, however, that our agents are not sufficiently familiar with the ranch-organization studies that have been made. In an effort to overcome this, we have held county agents' training schools in various sections of the State. To supplement work done by the county agents, meetings have been held with groups of stockmen, at which analyses of some of these studies have been made. We find that best results are achieved in relatively small meetings where sufficient time is given to analyze thoroughly the material presented, in the light of local conditions. Under such conditions, interest is intense.

Still a third method of approaching this problem has been through county agricultural economic conferences, at which livestock committees have studied in some detail the material developed from the organization studies and in the light of these studies, have made recommendations that have a specific bearing on problems in their counties.

If we were to list briefly the uses ranchmen may make of data now available as the result of ranch organization studies, we would say, first, that they should be of the greatest value to

the individual rancher in studying these factors of most importance in determining the profit and loss of his own outfit. In other words, these data make it possible for every rancher to study his set-up and compare it with similar outfits, thereby profiting by the experience of hundreds of other ranchers in reorganizing to meet changing conditions.

Second, these data should be of utmost value to stockmen's associations, legislative agencies, etc., in determining the true value of lands, in tax readjustments, in readjusting tariffs on livestock and livestock products, in properly regulating railroad rates, in determining the ultimate disposition of public lands; in short, in adjusting and keeping the range livestock business in balance with other enterprises, both agricultural and commercial.

At least one other important use should be mentioned. That is the promotion of a better understanding of each other's problems as between the range producer and the feeder. Data dealing with the operations of both types of producer are available.

Now, as to the use the individual rancher is actually making of these data, we find that stockmen's associations have been using the material for several years, mostly in influencing legislation. At his association meetings, the individual producer has sat through wordy lectures and looked at charts covered with figures, but, generally speaking, he has not been greatly impressed. Because he has not found data that applied directly to his own outfit, he has frequently questioned the method of analysis. At any rate, it has been the exceptional ranchman who has taken this material home and applied it to his business.

It is very necessary, if he is to use this material, that it must be brought back to him through a much more direct personal contact than has been possible in the past. This is a period of general ranch reorganization in the range country. In some areas this process may not be completed for many years. Research studies for ranch organization and management may be made of unquestioned value to these areas. It is necessary that both research workers and extension agencies give closer attention to the business of so analyzing and returning these data to ranchmen that they may be of immediate application.

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Teacher - "Johnny, can you define steel wool for me?"
Johnny - "I guess it must be the shearings from an hydraulic ram."

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## SWINE EFFICIENCY STUDIES IN KINGS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

(Conducted by Wallace Sullivan, County Agent, and
L. W. Fluharty, Extension Economist in Farm Management)

By E. H. Hughes, Animal Husbandry Department
University of California.

- - -

During the years 1928-1929 and 1929-1930, swine efficiency studies were made on representative ranches in Kings County. Inventories were taken of land, equipment, supplies and stock on hand on March 1 of each year. A monthly report was sent in by each cooperator giving a statement of all feed on hand, supplies and stock purchased, hours of labor performed, feed raised for hog feeding, receipts from sales or for home use, number of pigs farrowed, number of pigs raised, and the mortality. At the end of each year a closing inventory was taken and the results summarized. For convenience, March 1 was taken as the beginning and February 28 as the end of the year.

A summary of the two years' work is presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

| Items | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| Number records in study | 6 | 6 |
| Total number farrowings | 133 | 130 |
| Total number pigs farrowed | 1045 | 871 |
| Average number pigs per farrowing | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| Total number pigs saved | 821 | 762 |
| Average number pigs saved per farrowing | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Per Cent pigs saved | 78.6 | 87.5 |
| Number fat hogs sold | 637 | 664 |
| Number breeding hogs sold | 20 | 13 |
| Number stock hogs sold | 40 | 114 |
| Number hogs for home use | 6 | 7 |
| Total number hogs sold and for home use | 703 | 798 |
| Per cent fat hogs sold | 90.6 | 83.2 |
| Per cent breeding hogs sold | 2.8 | 1.6 |
| Per cent stock hogs sold | 5.7 | 14.3 |
| Per cent hogs for home use | 0.9 | 0.9 |

Table 1 (Continued)

| Items | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| Price received per hog for fat hogs | $17.39 | $18.94 |
| Price received per hog for breeding hogs | 19.20 | 20.57 |
| Price received per hog for stock hogs | 5.95 | 6.88 |
| Price received per hog for hogs home use | 12.81 | 17.97 |
| Average price received for all hogs sold | 16.76 | 17.24 |
| Price received per pound for fat hogs (cts.) | 10.1 | 10.5 |
| Price received per pound for breeding hogs " | 6.6 | 8.0 |
| Price received per pound for stock hogs " | 8.1 | 10.5 |
| Price received per pound for hogs home use " | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Average price received per pound for all hogs sold " | 9.8 | 10.4 |
| Rate of interest earned on average inventory, per cent | 36.6 | 39.8 |
| Wages per hour earned by operator for time spent on hogs | $ 3.00 | $ 1.66 |

The records included in Table 1 represent the entire hog enterprise on each farm. The figures on the number of hogs sold, the percentage of each class sold, and prices received per hog and per pound include not only hogs raised but those purchased for feeding out. The number of pigs saved represents the number of sturdy suckling pigs and not the number raised to market age. The income per hog and per pound of pork quoted in the table are prices received for sales only.

Table 2

| Items | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross income per farrowing | $110.24 | $105.98 |
| Total cost per farrowing | 87.36 | 78.54 |
| Net profit per farrowing | 22.88 | 27.35 |
| Labor income per farrowing | 26.60 | 31.53 |
| Farm income per farrowing | 31.08 | 36.41 |
| Gross income per hog sold | 20.87 | 17.25 |
| Total cost per hog sold | 16.54 | 12.79 |
| Net profit per hog sold | 4.33 | 4.46 |
| Labor income per hog sold | 5.03 | 5.14 |
| Farm income per hog sold | 5.88 | 5.93 |
| Gross income per pound pork produced (cts.) | 11.5 | 11.9 |
| Total expenses per pound pork produced " | 9.5 | 8.8 |
| Net profit per pound pork produced " | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Labor income per pound pork produced " | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| Farm income per pound pork produced " | 3.3 | 4.1 |

Gross income is the total receipts from all sales including value of pork used in the home and increases in stock inventory. Total cost includes all cash expenses, family labor, depreciation on buildings and equipment, and interest on average investment at 6 per cent and decreases in stock inventory, if any.

Labor income is the net profit plus the value of the operator's labor. Farm income is the net profit, interest on investment at 6 per cent, and value of family labor.

Table 3

| Items of Expense | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| Expense per farrowing for - | | |
| Concentrates | $49.75 | $33.81 |
| Raisins or other dried fruit | 4.51 | 7.04 |
| Milk | 5.86 | 1.79 |
| Hay | 1.18 | .72 |
| Other feeds | 2.02 | .69 |
| Pasture | 3.31 | 7.50 |
| Hogs purchased | 5.31 | 2.23 |
| Decreased inventory (hogs) | -- | 7.68 |
| Hired labor | 5.38 | 2.67 |
| Family labor | 3.72 | 4.18 |
| Miscellaneous | .96 | 3.71 |
| Depreciation | .88 | 1.64 |
| Interest on investment | 4.48 | 4.88 |
| Total expense | $87.36 | $78.54 |

An analysis of expense based on a farrowing basis is presented in the foregoing table. The low feed cost for 1929 was partially due to the selling of some hogs which were partly grown out at the beginning of the year.

The suggested breeding, farrowing, and marketing calendar (Fig. 1) is an attempt to show producers in Kings County that by breeding, farrowing, and marketing at certain times of the year, prices received will likely be greater than at other times. The data used in making this calendar were procured from the Farm Bureau Marketing Association that has been operating in that district for many years. The figures represent the average top monthly price for the 10-year period 1919-1928. In general there seems to be two

seasonal peak prices: one in the spring (March and April) and another in the fall (July and August).

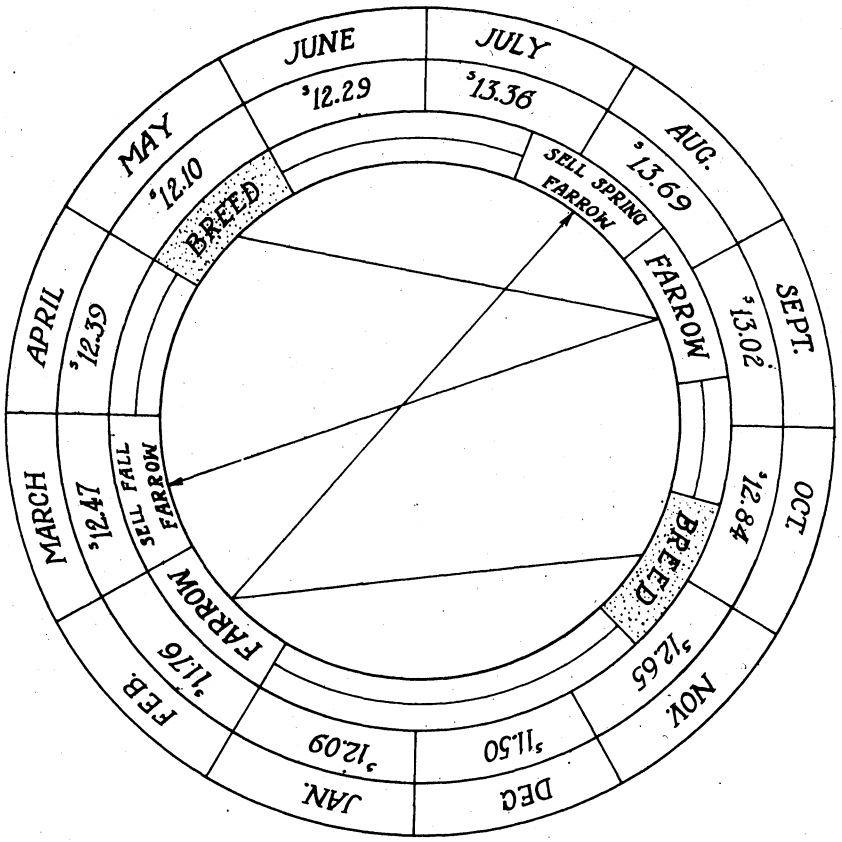


Figure I.

An analysis of the two years' study seems to indicate clearly that with a good quality and type of hog profits depend on:

1. The raising of large, strong litters.
2. Low feed costs.
3. Selling hogs at the seasonal price peaks.

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## TOO TRUE

"A committee of five usually consists of the man who does the work, three others to pat him on the back, and one to bring in the minority report."

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# WISCONSIN'S 1931 MEAT-PRODUCTION PROGRAM

By James Lacey,
In Charge of Meat Improvement Extension Work

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Meat returns to the Wisconsin farmer about one dollar out of every seven that he receives for his agricultural efforts. That its production is of sufficient importance to warrant a real program of efficiency and direction is therefore evident.

In the program offered, research, teaching, and extension play ball together. The program takes into account the responsibilities which these various agencies assume, and it offers, in a broad way at least, the direction which should come from the Animal Husbandry Department.

Recognition is given the fact that the extension worker occupies a position of unusual responsibility in his tie-up with the research and teaching agencies. To these he owes the loyalty of correct interpretation and dissemination of results. Further than that, he has an obligation in bringing to them field problems that can be solved only through the careful supervision that is possible in the research laboratory and by discussion in the class room.

Definiteness in outlining the program has been emphasized to forestall the possibility of the meat-improvement agencies occupying a position of utility playing, that is, going into action only when some one calls for their services. Research, teaching, and extension workers are well aware of the need for leadership and direction in successful project accomplishment, and are cognizant of the fact that unless a position of leadership is assumed there is danger in the development of a program that is uncontrolled and that offers only a place of utility playing for those most deeply concerned with its success.

The various points in the program, together with a discussion of them, are as follows:

1. Bring to the producer a knowledge of the growing change in demand.

Lessening demand for fat meat has placed a premium on the

smaller, leaner carcass. Information to this effect is being disseminated at meetings throughout the State. C. B. Denman, livestock member of the Federal Farm Board, was secured as one of the headline speakers on the Farmers' Week Program. In the class room and at all farm meetings this change in demand is being emphasized.

In 1930 a barrow class was added to the swine classifications at the State Fair. In 1931 five of the leading county fairs will have similar classes. The Wisconsin State Fair and three county fairs will have, for the first time, wether-lamb classes in 1931.

The Baby Beef Show, together with the shows of pigs and lambs, will again be used to demonstrate the desirability of the younger, smaller, well-finished animal to supply the meat trade. Packers who do the buying at the ringside are in position to show the importance of proper finish at an early age and to "say it with dollars and cents" when quality is to be rewarded.

2. Formulation of a plan of production that will enable the producer to meet the changing demand.

This, too, necessitates coordinated efforts of research, teaching, and extension. It embraces:

A. Efficient care of breeding stock before and after breeding time.

Research work on the value of good rations for the swine herds and sheep flock at the Experiment Station Farm give valuable data on the results of good feeding on prolificacy and vigor of offspring. In addition to these, feeding and management stories secured from the 50 or more members of the Lamb and Pork Production Contests will be summarized and the results published. In 1930 the summary showed very definitely the benefits in dollars and cents that came to the sheep or swine owner when good feeding and good care were practiced.

Since September, the importance of good feeding and good care has been emphasized at all meat producers' meetings. Their importance has been stressed in the class room. The fact has been kept uppermost that at breeding time the first steps are taken that

are to mean success or failure at market time nearly a year later.

B. Use of most successful winter rations.

For Wisconsin brood sows, a feeding ration composed of grain, (corn, barley, middlings, or corn, oats, middlings) plus a protein supplement, (skim milk, buttermilk, or whey, or tankage and linseed meal) plus alfalfa is recommended.

Research trials have shown the efficiency of this combination. Wisconsin dairy herds furnish an abundance of cheap protein in dairy by-products, and the 300,000 acres of alfalfa supply plenty of minerals and vitamins as well as additional cheap protein.

For sheep owners a ration of legume hay plus a concentrate mixture of corn, oats and bran, or barley, corn, and bran is advised. To supply succulence, silage and rutabagas are recommended.

C. Especial care to prevent losses and attention to sanitation at the time of birth of the new crop.

An important problem in good production is obtaining the adoption of the McLean County System of Swine Sanitation for hogs, and rotation of pastures for sheep. Extensive use of swine colony houses is simplifying the housing problem. Economical sheep barns with convenient lambing pens are reducing overhead costs and preventing lamb losses.

Four Wisconsin counties have selected swine sanitation as their major project for 1931. Five counties will emphasize the sheep-parasite-control project

D. Speeded up production through the use of good rations, self-fed.

For swine feeding the Wisconsin self-feeder was designed with the Badger State-feeding conditions in mind. This feeder, to be built by the herd owner, is inexpensive, efficient, and durable. Emphasis is being placed on its use, on pasture, with a complete ration -- grain plus a protein supplement. Corn and barley are the two most plentiful grains; skim milk, buttermilk and whey our cheapest protein supplements.

That self-feeding is to become popularized in Wisconsin is apparent. More than 500 requests for the bulletin describing the construction of the Wisconsin feeder have been received.

Experimental work to show the efficiency of self-feeding will be conducted at the experiment station in 1931.

E. Selling at correct market weight.

Necessity of selling at earliest finished weight will be emphatically urged through the Wisconsin Pork and Lamb Production Contests. Results of last year's experiences among contestants will be used to advantage in setting the standard of market quality on lighter weight animals.

Information on market demands has been disseminated for the past several months. The light-weight barrow and wether classes have been added to fair classifications. Economy of production of the younger market animals has been pointed out.

Dairy farming is still Wisconsin's major agricultural project. Meat production will probably never be more than a good sideline in the production of agricultural income. For that reason, the program of meat-animal improvement has been built into a farming scheme that will permit the development of economical meat production that may make use of by-products and permit the dairyman to economize on labor and equipment.

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## NOT EVEN SICK

Strolling through a field with his sweetheart he spied a bull rushing toward them. Quick as a flash he beat a hasty retreat.

"My, Paddy, you were afraid," she said when they reached safety, "and you said you would face death for me."

"I know I said that," Paddy replied, "but that bull wasn't dead." -- Montreal Star.

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There is no expedient to which man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking. -- Sir John Reynolds.

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## MARKET DATA ON IDAHO LAMBS

During the year 1930 market data were received on 875,175 range lambs and 39,174 farm lambs.

Farm-Lamb Data with Comparisons

| Items | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number farm lambs | 35,287 | 41,453 | 39,174 |
| Percentage fat lambs | 54.3 | 57.7 | 63.8 |
| Percentage feeder lambs | 45.7 | 42.2 | 25.3 |
| Percentage cull lambs | ---- | ---- | 10.9 |
| Average weight, lbs. | 75.1 | 74.8 | 74.4 |
| Average price fat lambs, per cwt. | $ 15.76 | $ 13.89 | $ 10.07 |
| Average price feeder lambs, per cwt. | $ 12.13 | $ 12.52 | $ 6.86 |
| Average price cull lambs, per cwt. | ---- | ---- | $ 7.19 |

The year 1930 was the most difficult marketing year ever experienced. On many days there was a lack of feeder competition and more lambs than the packers desired; hence the "culls" reported in this year's marketing are those that would have gone to the country for a short feeding period in normal years.

The figures presented are on all the Idaho farm lambs with the home data and the details on the farm pools of Ada, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties, where the farm lambs are shipped cooperatively by county association.

The increase in the percentage of fat lambs is encouraging, but is yet too low. The general opinion of those shipping lambs is that only fat lambs should be pruduced on the Idaho farms.

The following table also proves the same points illustrated by the detailed reports of the shipping of 1928 and 1929; namely, that the farm lambs ready for market early in the season sell for a higher price and are bought with a lighter sort than later when the range lambs are going to market in large numbers.

Seasonal Distribution, Farm Lambs (1930)

| Items | To June 7 | June 7 to June 30 | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of lambs | 4,240 | 5,654 | 15,895 | 6,979 | 4,775 | 570 | 1,061 |
| Per cent fat lambs | 91.91 | 79.91 | 53.48 | 56.31 | 54.18 | 97.54 | 95.10 |
| Per cent feeder lambs | 8.09 | 20.09 | 30.37 | 21.94 | 41.99 | 1.93 | 4.62 |
| Per cent cull lambs | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.14 | 21.75 | 3.83 | .53 | .28 |

Seasonal Distribution, Farm Lambs (1930) (Cont'd.)

| Items | To June 7 | June 7 to June 30 | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fat Lambs | | | | | |
| Number | 3,897 | 4,518 | 8,501 | 3,930 | 2,587 | 556 | 1,009 |
| Average weight, lbs. | 75.45 | 76.48 | 77.28 | 77.04 | 77.72 | 79.28 | 85.73 |
| Average price per cwt. | $11.90 | $ 11.60 | $10.23 | $9.36 | $ 7.26 | $6.60 | $ 7.18 |
| Average price per head | $ 8.98 | $ 8.87 | $ 7.91 | $7.21 | $ 5.64 | $5.23 | $ 6.16 |
| | | Feeder Lambs | | | | | |
| Number | 343 | 1,136 | 4,828 | 1,531 | 2,005 | 11 | 49 |
| Average weight, lbs. | 67.65 | 69.61 | 68.35 | 68.76 | 68.55 | 72.73 | 76.43 |
| Average price per cwt. | $ 9.16 | $ 7.99 | $ 7.04 | $ 5.69 | $ 6.33 | $ 5.50 | $ 5.00 |
| Average price per head | $ 6.20 | $ 5.55 | $ 4.81 | $ 3.92 | $ 4.34 | $ 4.00 | $ 3.82 |
| | | Cull lambs | | | | | |
| Number | | | 2,566 | 1,518 | 183 | 3 | 3 |
| Average weight, lbs. | | | 70.18 | 71.46 | 75.44 | 60.00 | 80.00 |
| Average price per cwt. | | | $ 7.41 | $ 7.08 | $ 5.25 | $ 1.67 | $ 4.50 |
| Average price per head | | | $ 5.20 | $ 5.06 | $ 3.96 | $ 1.00 | $ 3.60 |

Of the 39,174 farm lambs reported, 20,337 were pooled and shipped by six county associations. The six shipping associations, in accordance with the recommendations of the lamb-marketing committee of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, worked together to assemble the complete data of the shipments. Complete home, shipping, and marketing data were given on 151 decks of pooled lambs. Two of the assembled pools were sold in the home yards, otherwise the data cover the entire number of farm lambs pooled by the six counties.

In the 151 decks shipped there were 20,337 lambs, of which 27 head were lost enroute to market. There were 242 ewes, of which 3 head were lost. One wether out of 234 shipped was lost. In the 151 decks only 5 rams were shipped and sold.

Condensed Data on 151 Decks of Pooled Lambs
(75-1/2 Double Deck Cars)
From Ada, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties

Markets: One car Ogden; One and one-half cars Portland.
Remainder: Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, and Denver.

| Average car contained: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 270 lambs | 22,054 lbs. |
| | 3 ewes | 411 " |
| | 3 wethers | 323 " |
| | 276 head | 22,788 lbs. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average market weight, lbs | 21,037 |
| Average shrink, lbs. | 1,751 |
| Average shrink, per cent | 7.68 |
| Average shipping expense per car | -$306.81 |
| Average home expense per car | 33.62 |
| Average total expense per car | -$340.43 |
| Expense of shipping each cwt., home wt. | -$ 1.49 |
| " " " " " market " | 1.62 |

Average shipping loss: 1 head to each three cars.

Prices and Weights of Pooled Lambs on the Market

| Number and kind of lambs | Average weight | Average price per cwt. | Average price per head |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lbs. | | |
| 15,493 fat lambs | 77.40 | $10.40 | $ 8.05 |
| 4,018 feeder lambs | 69.08 | 7.10 | 4.91 |
| 826 cull lambs | 71.35 | 5.92 | 4.23 |
| 239 ewes | 127.05 | 3.81 | 4.84 |
| 233 wethers | 98.80 | 7.07 | 6.99 |

The range lambs did better on the market, as shown by the following comparative table:

Comparison of Farm and Range Lambs on Market - Summer of 1930

| Items | Farm lambs | Range lambs |
|---|---|---|
| Number | 39,174 | 875,175 |
| Per cent fat | 63.8 | 83.2 |
| Per cent feeder | 25.3 | 14.2 |
| Per cent cull | 10.9 | 2.6 |

Idaho range lambs were better than average this year. Because of the low prices of feeder lambs, range outfits generally held back their feeder lambs for fattening on pasture, with the result that the 875,175 range lambs averaged 78.3 pounds on the market against a five-year average of 74.1 pounds.

Considering all farm lambs to have had the same shrinkage and shipping expense as the 151 decks of pooled lambs, the home values of the farm lambs last summer were as follows:

Home Value of Farm Lambs (Summer of 1930)

| Items | May & June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With actual shrink, per cwt. | $ 8.91 | $ 5.82 | $ 5.88 | $ 4.81 | $ 4.57 | $ 5.05 |
| With 4% shrink, per cwt. | 9.28 | 6.06 | 6.13 | 5.01 | 4.76 | 5.26 |
| Av. home weight per lamb, lbs | 81.22 | 79.53 | 81.72 | 79.92 | 85.63 | 92.38 |
| Value per lamb at home | 7.24 | 4.63 | 4.81 | 3.84 | 3.91 | 4.67 |

| Items | Wethers | Ewes |
|---|---|---|
| Number | 234 | 242 |
| Average weight, home, lbs | 107.66 | 137.13 |
| Average shrink, per cent | 8.23 | 7.35 |
| Average price per cwt. on market | $ 7.07 | $ 3.81 |
| Net value cwt., full wt. | 5.21 | 2.51 |
| Net value per head | 5.61 | 3.45 |

-- From compilation of E. F. Rinehart, Idaho Extension Service.

ALNASCHAR AND THE OXEN

"Level-backed and level-bellied, watch 'em
move--
See those shoulders, guess that heart-girth,
praise those loins, admire those hips,
And the tail set low for flesh to make above!
Count the broad unblemished muzzles, test the
kindly mellow skin
And, where yon heifer lifts her head at call,
Mark the bosom's just abundance 'neath the gay
and clean-cut chin,
And those eyes of Juno, overlooking all!
Here is color, form and substance!"

-- Rudyard Kipling.

City Man - "How old is that cow?"
Farmer - "Two years old."
City Man - "How can you tell?"
Farmer - "By the horns."
City Man - "Ah! I see - she has <u>two</u> horns."

## AN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION PROGRAM CONTEST

By B. F. Creech, West Virginia Extension Animal Husbandman

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For a number of years West Virginia has been using some form of contest for the promotion of the animal-husbandry extension program. The first contests were in the form of purebred sire campaigns which were very effective in encouraging the counties to get rid of their grade and scrub bulls, boars, and rams, and to replace them with good purebreds. This form of contest, however, if carried too far has a tendency to develop a one-sided program.

For 1930 a new type of contest was inaugurated, which carries the name of Animal Husbandry Extension Program Contest. It was promoted by the West Virginia Cooperative Livestock Shippers' Association, in cooperation with the Animal Husbandry Extension Office, West Virginia University. The three highest scoring counties in this contest were awarded trips for their county agents to the International Live Stock Exposition and the 4-H Club Congress.

In this particular contest a definite attempt has been made to set up a score card for evaluating results accomplished in the animal-husbandry extension program in the various counties. It has been very stimulating, especially to 15 or 20 of the better livestock counties of the State.

As may be noted from the Score card, (page 26) the contest is built around both production and cooperative marketing practices. The high counties in the State this year are as follows:

| County | Points | County | Points |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ritchie | 132,600 | Greenbrier | 121,300 |
| Lewis | 113,500 | Wirt | 100,300 |
| Harrison | 83.200 | Barbour | 61,300 |
| Pocahontas | 58,700 | | |

There were 20 counties entered in the contest this year. At a recent meeting, the West Virginia Cooperative Livestock Shippers' Association voted to continue its cooperation in this project for 1931. Slight revision will be made in the score card for another year.

# S C O R E  C A R D

## FOR EVALUATING RESULTS OBTAINED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION PROGRAM CONTEST FOR 1930

| Projects | Points |
|---|---|
| **I-Lamb Improvement Campaign:** | |
| 1.County | 5,000 |
| 2.Native | |
| 1st place | 1,000 |
| 2nd place | 800 |
| 3rd place | 600 |
| 4th place | 400 |
| All others | 200 |
| **II-Scrub Sires Eliminated:** | |
| 1.Bulls - yearlings or over | 600 |
| 2.Rams - yearlings or over | 400 |
| 3.Boars - yearlings or over | 200 |
| **III-Castrating and Dehorning Calves:** | |
| 1.Each bull calf castrated and dehorned, and each heifer calf dehorned, under two months of age | 100 |
| **IV-Master Shepherd:** | |
| Each member having completed all reports and filed with the Animal Husbandry Extension Office by November 10 | 500 |
| **V- 4-H Livestock Projects Completed and Exhibited at County or State Fair:** | |
| 1.Purebred beef calf | 500 |
| 2.Baby beef | 300 |
| 3.Purebred sheep | 200 |
| 4.Market lamb | 100 |
| 5.Purebred pig | 100 |
| **VI-Dipping Vats Constructed During Year:** | |
| 1.Community concrete vat | 2,000 |
| 2.Metal vats placed | 400 |

| Projects | Points |
|---|---|
| **VII-Dipping Livestock:** | |
| 1.Each grower dipping one or more times during spring of year | 100 |
| 2.Each grower dipping one or more times during fall of year | 100 |
| **VIII-Purebred Sires Placed:** | |
| 1.Bulls | 500 |
| 2.Rams | 300 |
| 3.Boars | 100 |
| **IX-Silos:** | |
| Each silo built during year | 1,000 |
| **X-Cooperative Marketing:** | |
| 1.Livestock - each patron | 200 |
| 2.Wool - each patron | 100 |
| **XI-4-H Livestock Judging Teams:** | |
| 1.Regional Contest | |
| First place | 1,000 |
| Second place | 800 |
| Third place | 500 |
| 2.State Contest | |
| First place | 2,000 |
| Second place | 1,500 |
| Third place | 1,000 |
| **XII-Farmers' Livestock Judging Team-State Contest at Morgantown:** | |
| First place | 500 |
| Second place | 400 |
| Third place | 300 |
| Fourth place | 200 |
| All others | 100 |

# MINNESOTA LAMB PRODUCTION CONTEST, 1930

By. W. E. Morris,
Minnesota Extension Service

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The Minnesota Lamb Production Contest was continued for the third year through the financial support of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association. The purpose was to locate the most efficient sheep raisers in the State and to demonstrate the most effective methods of breeding, feeding, and management.

Twenty-three contestants from 13 counties finished the contest. The contest was open to any sheep raiser in the State having 25 or more ewes lambing between February 1 and May 31, 1930. No restriction was placed on breeding except that the sires must be purebred.

The contest closed for each lot of lambs when they averaged 135 days of age, at which time official weights were secured. Awards were made on the basis of the average number of pounds of lamb produced per ewe. This gave credit for a high percentage of lambs saved and rapid gains made on each lamb.

To equalize management problems, the contest was divided into three classes; Class 1, 25 to 50 ewes; Class 2, 51 to 100 ewes; Class 3, 101 or more ewes.

## Records Obtained

In the first year of the contest the average production per ewe for all finishing the contest was 84 pounds, the second year this was increased to 100 pounds, and the third contest shows an average production of 111 pounds.

The winner of this contest made remarkable improvement in his lamb production. The first year he produced 104 pounds of lamb per ewe; the second year he increased this to 120 pounds; and the third year, with a still larger flock, he brought his production up to 159.8 pounds. The average weight produced per ewe and the percentage of lambs raised, as well as the average weight of the lambs secured by him, set a record for the contest. He brought, at an average of 135 days, a 175 per cent lamb crop to the average weight of 91.6 pounds. The first year's contest was won with a production of 118 pounds per ewe. This was increased the second year to 128 pounds, which was again advanced this year to 159.8 pounds.

RESULTS OF CONTEST

| Rank | Name | County | No. of ewes | No. of lambs | Total weight of lambs, lbs. | Average weight of lambs, lbs. | Average weight of lambs per ewe, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Class I--Flocks of 25-50 Ewes | | | | | |
| 1 | Charles Marmorine | Clearwater | 33 | 50 | 3,665 | 73.3 | 111.0 |
| 2 | F. C. Watkins | Kendiyohi | 27 | 35 | 2,965 | 84.7 | 109.8 |
| 3 | Geo. Woolett | Lake of Woods | 46 | 62 | 4,985.6 | 80.4 | 108.3 |
| 4 | D. D. Darst | Clearwater | 29 | 48 | 3,125.5 | 65.0 | 107.7 |
| 5 | Alex M. Shaw | Kittson | 25 | 31 | 2,680 | 86.4 | 107.2 |
| 6 | Henry Steinhoff | Murray | 38 | 53 | 4,062 | 76.6 | 106.8 |
| 7 | Pete Husting | Clearwater | 41 | 57 | 4,365 | 76.5 | 106.5 |
| 8 | Everett Wadsworth | West Polk | 32 | 41 | 3,153 | 76.9 | 98.5 |
| 9 | Olaf Jellum | Itasca | 25 | 31 | 2,415 | 78.0 | 96.6 |
| 10 | G. F. Clouse | Renville | 27 | 38 | 2,583 | 68.0 | 95.7 |
| | | Class 2--Flocks of 51-100 Ewes | | | | | |
| 1 | Frank Passi | Lake of Woods | 67 | 117 | 10,717.8 | 91.6 | 159.8 |
| 2 | Chas. Mann | Houston | 55 | 91 | 7,430.1 | 81.6 | 135.0 |
| 3 | Ward Bros. | Kittson | 70 | 105 | 8,190 | 78.0 | 117.0 |
| 4 | K. O. Johnson | Koochiching | 89 | 121 | 9,716 | 80.3 | 109.1 |
| 5 | Henry Sonderman | Koochiching | 60 | 78 | 6,300 | 80.7 | 105.0 |
| 6 | Martin Bergen | Lake of Woods | 52 | 75 | 5,376 | 71.6 | 103.3 |
| 7 | Roy F. Bell | McLeod | 57 | 82 | 5,756.5 | 70.2 | 100.9 |
| 8 | N. N. Kinneberg | Houston | 55 | 81 | 5,399.4 | 66.6 | 98.1 |
| 9 | W. J. Sharkey | Le Sueur | 59 | 88 | 5,664 | 66.6 | 96.0 |
| 10 | F. A. Kruse | Lincoln | 79 | 118 | 6,407.4 | 54.3 | 81.1 |
| 11 | Sever Trehus | Houston | 94 | 122 | 6,728 | 55.1 | 71.5 |
| | | Class 3--Flocks of 101 or More Ewes | | | | | |
| 1 | Robert A. Hume (Femco Farm 2) | Wilkin | 168 | 273 | 20,333 | 74.4 | 121.0 |
| 2 | Ole A.Englebretson | Clearwater | 110 | 140 | 10,690 | 76.4 | 97.1 |

Champion Flock Master

Frank Passi — Lake of Woods — Percentage of lambs born, 180.6 — Percentage of lambs raised, 174.6

## LIVE AT HOME

"Who both by his Calfe and his Lambe will be known,
May well kill a veal, and a sheep of his own:
And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Has cheaper his bacon, and cheaper his souse."
--Thomas Tusser.

# LIVESTOCK IN SOUTH DAKOTA

By G. S. Weaver,

Extension Veterinarian

- - -

South Dakota is particularly adapted to the raising of livestock. Markets are too far away for the raising of perishable food products, and freight rates discourage bulky grain shipments. The products of the farms of this State should therefore be put on the market in as compact a form as possible. Farms and ranches are large, and the excess land must be utilized as grazing land. Alfalfa grows well and is an ideal roughage for livestock. Plenty of corn and barley are raised, and all livestock may be finished for market.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club work is the greatest influencing factor toward the betterment of the livestock industry. All livestock club projects have been increasing in numbers and quality. Sow-litter clubs are furnishing a high percentage of the purebred breeding hogs to their respective communities. There are hundreds of instances where a 4-H Club boy has spread good livestock practices in his community and has made a better livestock man out of his father.

The cattle business fits in well with balanced farming, and the farmers of this State are not going out of the cattle business because prices are temporarily down. Cattle numbers will not be increased, but quality will be stressed. Breeders of purebred cattle are making progress and most of the farmers use purebred bulls. However, there are still too many common cows. Pasture is one of the limiting factors and emphasis will be given to the raising of sweet clover, the acreage of which has increased 150 per cent during the past four years. With a continuous increase in alfalfa and sweet clover it will not be many years until there will be ample roughage and pasture for cattle.

The hog business brings in the greatest income of any single farm commodity. About 30 per cent of the income to South Dakota farmers is from hogs. Sufficient feed is grown to finish hogs, and although there is not enough pasture at the present time it will not be many years until alfalfa pasture will be plentiful. The hog business goes well with the cattle and dairy business. Hogs can be raised as cheaply here as anywhere in the United States, and a long-time project on any phase of the hog business is justifiable. The hog-lot sanitation project has been in operation for

several years and will be continued. The average result of this project among the reporting cooperators has been an increase of one pig per litter saved and put on the market.

The sheep industry on a large scale is confined to the northwestern part of the State. However, many small flocks are kept on farms in the eastern part and considerable feeding of lambs is done there. Internal parasites are of great importance, and considerable work has been done in planning change of pastures and grazing grounds.

At present livestock is in good shape. Even though the corn crop was short there was a 175 per cent barley crop. There is no shortage of feed in South Dakota. The winter has been exceptionally mild. A little more moisture would be useful but nothing has suffered.

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OPPORTUNITY, 1931

I've read it in the paper and I've heard in song
and story
That there's never but a single chance, one
chance alone, for glory;
That should you happen to oversleep or fail to
hear the rapping
You'd just as well go hang yourself--he'll never
come back tapping.

Now let me whisper in your ear--I believe it's
all a fake!
I cannot think that Destiny so quickly will
forsake,
But every night and morning, with patient hand
and true,
He's tapping at your casement and beckoning to you.

He's waiting 'round the corner, he's waiting on
the street,
You'll be sure to overtake him if you're resolute
and fleet;
Don't spend your time in mourning if you think
you've missed his call;
Just hump yourself and hustle and you'll find him
after all!

-- Margaret Buchanan Yeates

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# THE DEVELOPMENT OF 4-H CALF CLUBS IN THE SOUTHWEST

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Four years ago a 4-H Club baby-beef calf show was held at Amarillo, Tex., and a similar show has been held annually since that time.

The first show had a total of 19 calves on exhibition. The one this year had over 200 club calves and a large exhibit of Hereford breeding cattle.

This year New Mexico was represented by 11 calves from San Miguel County and 8 from De Baca County. This is the first time that calves raised outside of Texas have been shown.

During the summer of 1930 The Optimist Club of El Paso, Tex., conceived the idea of sponsoring a 4-H Club show at El Paso patterned after the Amarillo show. It gave $1,500 for premium money and in addition financed the boys of El Paso County in the purchase of calves. The territory embraced in the district from which calves may be fitted to compete at this show comprises 11 Texas counties and an equal number in New Mexico. Fifty-eight calves have been entered for the show, which will be held October 1, 2 and 3, 1931.

The primary object of the El Paso Optimist Club is to stimulate commercial feeding and this club feels that the best way to create adult interest is through the 4-H Calf Club. This idea coincides with the ideas of the New Mexico Extension Service, which is doing every thing in its power to assist the Optimists in "putting over" their program.

If this show is a success it will mean that New Mexico will be represented by 4-H Club calves at three large livestock shows. Part of our State is situated favorably for showing at the Denver National Western Stock Show, part is located near Amarillo, Tex., and will continue to exhibit at that show, and a part will show at the El Paso show.

The interest taken by adults in the communities having calf clubs is simply amazing and the increase in commercial feeding very noticeable. We believe that it will eventually decrease the acreage planted to cotton and increase that devoted to feedstuff.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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"Supplemental Feeding of Range Cattle" by J. L. Lantow - New Mexico Experiment Station Bulletin No. 185.

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USE YOUR HEAD

"A woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
Of sawdust
When building a hut;

He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger -
He's sore if
His cutter won't cut;

He won't bother with plans
Of cheap artisans
But there's one thing
Can rightly be said:

The whole excavation
Has this explanation -
He builds it by
Using His Head.

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